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CHINA OVERLAND TRAFFIC REPORT.
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Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1867

THE
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FOR 1907.
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No. 15,539. 號九十三百五千五萬一第 日五初月正年四十三緒光 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6TH, 1908. 四拜禮 號六月二年八零百九千一英港香 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

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Hongkong, 27th November, 1907.

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Brown's Nautical Almanack	80	the Earliest Beginnings to the Fall	
The CHINA COASTERS' TIDE		of the Republic, by Molmenti	17.00
BOOK & NAUTICAL POCKET		2 Volumes	
MANUAL	2.50	Methods and Machinery of Business	
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Windsor Mag. Xmas Number	70	H. Clemson	
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British Journal Photography Almanack	8	My Racing Adventures, by A. Nightingall.	
The Awakening of China, by Martin	13.00	Her Convict, by Miss Braddon.	
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WALL MAPS OF CHINESE EMPIRE		Ross Durham: Surgeon, by David Lyall.	
AND ASIA.		Her Convict, by Conrad.	
RADIANT and PILOT FILES FOOLSCAP		Vida, by Crockett.	
AND QUARTO SIZES.		Human Element, by Harriott.	
T SQUARES, SET SQUARES.		Hidden Victim, by Headon Hill.	
THE "BLICKENDORFER" TYPE-		Mafools, by Wyllarde.	
WRITER.		Confessions of Claude, by Turner.	
THE "WELLINGTON" TYPEWRITER.		"In Lost Clue, by Walton.	
		The Centipede, by Ben Boothby.	
		The Woman in the Way, by Le Quenz.	
		Adventures of Gerard, by Conan Doyle	
		AND MANY OTHERS.	a31

NOTICE.

INSPECTOR F. ALLEN will not hold
himself responsible for any debts incurred
by His Wife, AUGUSTA ALLEN, on or after
This Date.
Hongkong, 29th January, 1908.

SCOTTISH MASONIC QUADRILLE
ASSOCIATION.

A REGATTA DANCE will be held in the
City Hall, on FRIDAY, the 7th of
February. Dispensation to wear Regalia for
English and Scotch Masons has been received
from the DISTRICT GRAND MASTERS. No
Invitations to this Dance will be issued
after the fifth day of February.
A March will leave the Star Ferry Wharf
at 2 a.m. to convey Kowloon residents back.
JOHN J. BLAKE
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 29th January, 1908.

CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY

A SOCIAL AND POLITICAL NOVEL OF
ASCENDING INTEREST,
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Service, Author of "The Mystic
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THE VOLUME which consists of 461
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the Forces at the battle of Kweilin, is dedicated
to Sir ROBERT HART, G.C.M.G. and Dr. A.
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The description of Chinese Social Customs
and Superstitions, combined with the insight it
gives into political conditions in China, makes
"CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY" an excellent
volume for presentation to friends at Home.
Well bound in Yellow Cloth, with Chinese
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Every Comfort
Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms
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Matron in attendance
CHARGES MODERATE, AND NO EXTRA.
A. F. DAVIES, Manager.
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Ladies' Afternoon Tea-Rooms.
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Hot and Cold Water throughout.
Electrically Lighted Electric Fans (if
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Electric Passenger Elevator to each floor.
Table D'Hotes at separate tables.
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Telephone No. 184.
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Proprietress, MRS. G. SACHSE.
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STANDING in its own grounds with Tennis
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Well Furnished Bedrooms, every home comfort.
Fine View of the Harbour; Terms moderate.
Telephone, No. 690.
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Hongkong, 4th December, 1907.

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FIRST-CLASS CUISINE.
COMFORTABLE & AIRY BEDROOMS
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Best Wines and Liquors supplied.
Special arrangements for a long stay.
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All comforts of a home.
A most pleasant retreat for those desirous of
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Comfortable accommodation for travellers
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Macao is 40 miles south-west of Hongkong.
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from Canton, give easy communication with both
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Cable Address—"BOAVISTA."
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FIRST CLASS EUROPEAN HOTEL
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Every Modern Comfort and Convenience at
Reasonable Rates.
Under the Personal Supervision of
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In the Centre of the Praya Grande.
Both Hotels Electrically Lighted and under
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Every Comfort and Convenience for Residents
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C.—SUPERIOR LIGHT INVALID, Black Seal Capsule (old bottled)	18	1.50
D.—VERY FINE OLD TAWNY, Superior Quality (old bottled)	25	2.10

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B.—LIGHT DRY, Green Seal Capsule	13.00	1.10
C.C.—BOLERA, Red Seal Capsule	17.50	1.0
D.—SUPERIOR PALE DRY, White Seal Capsule	19.50	1.65
E.—FINEST PALE DRY, Natty (old bottled), Violet Capsule	25.00	2.15

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
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WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 27th January, 1906.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.
Our communications relating to the negro column should be addressed to THE EDITOR.
Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith.
All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.
No anonymous signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.
Orders for extra copies of the Daily Press should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that time the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.
Telegraphic Address: PANGS.
Cables: A.B.O. 5th Ed. Ladder.
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HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOGES ROAD C
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, FEBRUARY 6TH, 1906.

It is quite clear that there is no prospect for foreign capital in Chinese mining enterprise. Taking the case of a coal-mine, the Shanghai correspondent of the Times gives a shockingly suggestive summary of the conditions on which alone CHANG CHUN-RUNG seems willing to accept the use of foreign capital for the mineral development of China. The gist of the rules laid down for the foreign capitalist who wishes to invest in coal mining is thus clearly set forth:

1. To place himself and his capital under the laws of China in all matters of civil jurisdiction. (Section 49 and 60.)
 2. In the event of being charged with any criminal offence, and subsequently acquitted by his Consular authority contrary to the wishes or sentiment of the Chinese, to be debarred—with all his nationals—from further mining operations in that province.
 3. To divest himself of Consular and Diplomatic protection in regard to his vested interests. (Section 49.)
 4. To recognize the right of the provincial authorities to stop work at the mine, and involve him in the loss of his capital, without compensation. (Section 49.)
 5. To give a bond, and to be officially certified by his Consul as accepting these regulations. (Section 59.)
 6. To undertake to abide by all amendments which the Chinese Government may hereafter introduce into these regulations. (Section 49.)
- After fulfilling these conditions and divesting himself of extra-territoriality and treaty rights, the working of his mine will be subject to the following disabilities and payments:
- Government land tax.
 - Government mining rentals and prospecting fees (small but vexatious).
 - Tariff duties (and presumably taxes on output).
 - Pithead tax—one mace per ton (which amounts to a tax of, say, 5 per cent. to 10 per cent. on pithead value of coal).
 - Twenty-five per cent. of net profits to landowner and 25 per cent. to the Chinese Government.

If taxes are in arrears the mining right lapses.
Thus it is made quite clear that the latest Chinese code of Mining Regulations is impossible of acceptance, and at the same time there is the suspicion that they were never expected to be accepted. It looks as if the patriotic objection to foreign capital had inspired this means of deliberately scaring it away. It is stated that CHANG CHUN-RUNG, in compiling the regulations had the assistance of the American missionary who acts as his foreign adviser. Those who are interested in concessions granted prior to the compilation of these regulations will not be likely to admire that gentleman. Owners of Mining concessions secured before these regulations were published were never expected to take more than an academic interest in them, but Article 8 goes as near being retrospective as was decently possible. It says:

If any of these articles are found disadvantageous to, and embarrassing to, the interest of concerns already in operation, or to whom permission has been granted to open and work mines, the circumstances may be pointed out to the head office, which can submit the objection to the Board through the Governor for alteration, if such protest is made within six months of the issue of these regulations.

All foreign mining industries must submit their reports or objections to the Wai Wai Pu through the same channel, and, providing China's sovereignty or the public peace are in no way injured, some modification may be made in the rules to suit their case. All who apply for permission to open mines after the issue of these regulations must be bound by the terms of the regulations without any alteration or amendment.

Of these regulations, the Times correspondent says: "The Chinese themselves do not take them seriously, recognizing that they are more concerned with politics and sovereign rights than with mining. Chinese owners of mineral-bearing properties are also aware that, for them, such regulations are not meant to be taken *au pied de la lettre*; that their application in any given case will continue to depend on circumstances and the capacity of deputies and local officials, a matter of customary compromise, of give and take. Regulation-framing has assumed the proportions of an industry in China, and the tendency of the Government to frame voluminous codes of rules has recently been accentuated in proportion to the increasing members of its irresponsible advisers: witness the endless regulations issued by the Boards of Education, War, and Domestic Affairs. But the foreigner, investing his capital in China, cannot afford to ignore the letter of the law, however unjust or absurd it may be; himself amenable to the strict jurisdiction of his Consular authorities, and with no means of redress in the case of arbitrary treatment except the tedious and uncertain processes of diplomatic intervention, he naturally asks that the conditions under which his capital is invested may be reasonable, practical, and clearly defined. To require him, as a condition of entering upon operations in partnership with Chinese subjects, to accept Chinese jurisdiction and to obey the laws of China, when no man knows what those laws are to-day or what they may be to-morrow, is equivalent to prohibiting all development of the country's mineral wealth by means of foreign capital and scientific methods; which is precisely what H.E. CHANG CHUN-RUNG intended. Looking at the matter from the 'Young China's' point of view, and remembering certain of their country's unfortunate experiences with foreign capitalists and concessionaires, the conservative Viceroy's attitude is intelligible enough. To him and to his large body of followers the foreigner is identified with forcible exploitation of the country; and they would rather that their mines should remain unopened for centuries than work them under conditions which admit the European's privileged or superior position. Hence the Chinese patriot derives his ideas directly from Japan, and, forgetting that his country has as yet effected none of the political and administrative reforms which enable Japan to dispense with the assistance (though not with the capital) of Europeans, he proceeds as if China were already in a position to work out her salvation on similar lines, as if her treaties were already revised." It is the old, old story, that grows tedious by repetition, but since there is nothing else to say, and something must be said, the outpouring goes on, like a Tibetan prayer-wheel.

Mr. G. J. Tyndale-Lea has been admitted as a partner in the firm of R. F. Hume and Co., as will be seen from an advertisement in another column.

During the week ended February 1st, there were four fatal cases of plague, all Chinese, and of a total of 25 cases of smallpox among Amatois, 17 proved fatal.

Admiral Lord Charles Boreford has been lying ill from bronchitis at Claridge's Hotel, attended by Sir James Reid, and nursed by Lady Charles Boreford. He was very much better at last advice.

Mr. John D. Rockefeller has given Chicago University a further sum of \$2,191,000. The Oil King's total monetary benefactions to the University now amount to \$23,515,000.

An Association match has been arranged to take place at Happy Valley this afternoon between the Shanghai Football Club and H.M.S. "Kent." The game will commence at 4 p.m. sharp.

Vesuvius was again active on Jan. 4th. The volcano was emitting flames and smoke from large fissures near the summit of the crater, and also towards the famous locality of Atrio Cavallo.

The appointment of Vice-Adm. the Hon. Sir Hedworth Lambton, C.B., to be Commander in Chief on the China Station, vice Adm. Sir Arthur W. Moore, C.M.G., takes effect from January 1.

There was a collision between a private ricksha and a gharry in Queen's Road opposite the clock tower yesterday morning, which was fortunately not attended with serious results. The ricksha was capsized and badly damaged, but the occupant, a lady, was not hurt although badly shaken.

This evening at the Union Church Literary Club, Mr. J. H. McPherson will deliver a Lancers Lecture entitled "From Canton to Hankow overland," which will be illustrated by several excellent time light views. The chair will be taken at 8 p.m. sharp and the lecture is open to the Public.

The Countess of Yarmouth is bringing a suit for nullity of marriage against her husband, which will be heard in camera, says the "Evening News," during the coming sittings of the Law Courts. The Countess of Yarmouth is a sister of Harry Thaw the criminal lunatic of New York.

Before a number of members of the Odd Volume Society yesterday afternoon, Mr. John Lambert, Lloyd's Surveyor, delivered an interesting address on "Lloyd's Register of Shipping," and told of its origin and work, and traced its progress to the present day. Hon. Mr. P. H. May presided.

The return of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending the 2nd February, 1906 shows that of non-Chinese there were 379 to the Library and 163 to the Museum, and of Chinese 160 to the former and 203 to the latter. The Library was therefore used by 539 persons and the Museum by 217.

The "Berliner Tagblatt" now says that Count Kuno will be restored to the active list of the army. The journal further states that the Kaiser will not only take this step immediately after the trial, but will also confer on the Count an unusually high honour by giving him one of the most important military posts in his immediate entourage.

Yesterday morning the lifeless body of Captain James Mackenzie, who was employed on one of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire's vessels, was found in the harbour by the water police. Mystery surrounds the circumstances of the death, and only a few days have elapsed since deceased was arranging about his new command at Messrs. Butterfield and Swire's office.

The highest priced sandals that have ever been made, it is believed, have just been completed by a Lynn shoemaker for the use, in ritualistic work, of a Boston (U.S.) Masonic Lodge. The sandals are valued at \$1,500, and are made of gold leaf, thousands of pieces of the leaf going to the making. Gold leaf was used to make them as pliable as possible. The buckles are of solid gold. The sandals weigh a little less than three ounces each.

Prince Demidoff, who has been staying at Kharoum for some time, has left for the south upon a long hunting expedition. Prince Demidoff, who is only 23, is accompanied by a doctor, a chef, and a gentleman who is to operate a fully-equipped cinematograph apparatus, which is to record the Prince's movements, especially when lion shooting. The Prince's arsenal, besides a large quantity of rifles, includes several large steel guns for lions and various implements for capturing and skinning hippopotami, rhinoceroses, and crocodiles. He takes with him several fire donkeys. A private steamer has been hired, at a cost of about \$25 daily. The hunters expect to be absent for about six months, and intend to make their way into the French Congo, and thence to the Atlantic coast.

His Excellency the Governor and Lady Lugard held an official dinner at Government House last night in honour of Rear-Admiral Yoshimatsu who is in command of the Japanese squadron in port. The guests who attended were:—Mr. and Mrs. A. Seth, Mr. P. Jacks, Mr. and Mrs. Dunn, Mr. and Mrs. Phillips, Mr. P. B. L. Bowley, Mr. and Mrs. P. N. H. Jones, Mr. J. F. Boulton, Major-General Broadwood, Captain Heathcote, Colonel and Mrs. Kitch, Major Macfarlane, Major and Mrs. Douglas Hamilton, Captain Chancellor, Captain Bennett, Captain and Mrs. Thompson, Commodore and Mrs. Stokes, Mr. Blanchflower, Captain Erskine, H.M. Bedford, Commander Walter, H.M.S. Merlin, Rev. and Mrs. J. A. Bunbury, Mr. J. Orange, Mr. and Mrs. Griffith, Mr. and Mrs. A. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. West, Miss Thornehill, Barone de Saint Pierre, Captain H.I.M.S. Vesuvius, Lieutenant Commander Garner, Annibale, H.I.M.S. Vesuvio, Comm. and Madame Volpelli, Mr. Mashiko, Captain S. Nishigawa, Captain J. Yashiro, Commander N. Ishikawa, Lieut. H. Tamura. Invitations were also issued to Mr. and Mrs. Figg, Mrs. Macfarlane, Major and Mrs. Hatch, Mr. H. N. Mody and Commander von Hippel of the S.M.S. Arcona, but they were unable to attend.

There is considerable commotion in the entourage of Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, for the distinguished actress has just announced her intention to abandon her usual visit to Ballo-Iale during the coming summer, and to visit Japan instead. In Japan the French actress wishes to play in all her best known roles. In theatrical circles here it is said that the great success reaped here by the Japanese actress, Sada Yacco, made a very great impression on Sarah Bernhardt, and that her intention to visit Japan with her theatrical troupe is due to a desire to show the Japanese some of the famous plays of Western Europe.

The Western Morning News says:—"We learn that it is contemplated to make an addendum to the King's regulations and Admiralty instructions which will prevent a recurrence of what took place recently at Portland in connection with the 'Beresford-Scott' incident." On that occasion the Rear-Admiral Commanding the First Cruiser Squadron was reprimanded by the Commander-in-Chief of the Channel Fleet on the quarter-deck of the "King Edward VII" in the presence of all the flag officers serving in that fleet, and the circumstances were also notified to the ships in the command by general signal. At the time it was pointed out that the method of procedure was not calculated to enhance respect for the authority of junior flag officers serving fleets, and the reported intention of the Admiralty to apply for an order in council governing such cases does not therefore come as a surprise."

Considerable interest was aroused by the efforts of the various ships at Port said to do their own coaling during the recent strike among the coaling crews. The record stands with the well-known P. and O. liner Arabia. Very precise arrangements had been made beforehand, and when the four barges of coal were towed alongside they were at once loaded by four gangs of men, consisting respectively of "volunteer" party of English stewards, Japanese stewards, Lascar sailors, and Punjabi firemen. The chief officer, a R.N.R. man, with experience of the "way they have in the Navy," directed the operations in person, two of the officers and several of the petty officers plied shovels with the men, the ship's band played lively airs, and the very heavy and dirty work was carried on in a spirit of cheerful rivalry between the gangs. The pleasing result was that four hundred tons were shipped in six hours, a unique performance for a merchant ship coaling with her own crew; the mail ship leaving at precisely her normal time, and with no dislocation of the ordinary routine on board.

MR. MURRAY STEWART'S MISREPRESENTATION.

On the 1st inst. we showed how, to hold this journal up to public scorn, Mr. Murray Stewart had, in his speech to the China Association, seriously misrepresented the purport of a phrase appearing in our column. In doing so, we expressed the hope that the misquotation was "carelessly, not carefully," made—thus giving Mr. Murray Stewart a loophole. Up to date we have not received his disclaimer of intent to maliciously misrepresent the character of the phrase we used. We invite his attention to the omission, as we do not wish ourselves to draw, nor the public to draw, the unpleasant but inevitable conclusion that must follow on his failure to retract the damaging and unjustifiable suggestion.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, WEST POINT.

The new Organ recently erected in St. Peter's Church will be dedicated and formally opened this (Thursday) evening at 8.45 p.m. The Lord Bishop of Victoria will preach, and Mr. Deaman Fuller, F.R.C.O., L.R.A.M., has kindly consented to give a recital.

GREAT ORGAN.	
1. Open Diapason	9 feet
2. Clarabella	8 "
3. Dulciana	8 "
4. Principal	4 "
5. Wald Flute	4 "
6. Piccolo Harmonie	2 "
SMALL ORGAN.	
7. Violin Diapason	8 feet
8. Lieblich Gedacht	8 "
9. Vox Angelica	4 "
10. Gaiety Principal	4 "
11. Oboe	8 "
PEDAL ORGAN.	
12. Bourdon	16 feet
13. Flute Bass	8 "
COUPLERS.	
14. Swell to Great.	
15. Swell to Pedals.	
16. Great to Pedals.	

Two Composition Pedals to Great Organ.
Two Composition Pedals to Small Organ.
The case is of pitch pine and all the larger metal pipes are utilized for ornamentation in front and on the side. The pedals are worked by a special tubular pneumatic system of the builders.

The Organ has been erected at a cost of £370. The congregation and friends of St. Peter's Church have been at work for some time to provide the necessary funds and have succeeded in raising the whole with the exception of about \$160. It is hoped that this balance will be cleared off at the opening service.

The following programme will be rendered, the choruses being sung by the Choir assisted by a number of friends.

Chorus:—"And the Glory of the Lord." Handel.
Organ Solo:—"And the Glory of the Lord." Smart.
Aria:—"Lord God of Abraham." Mendelssohn.
Quartet:—"Cast thy burden." Mendelssohn.
Mrs. Kay, Mrs. Perkins, Mr. E. B. Ayris, and Mr. E. S. Carruthers.
Organ Solo:—"Canto in B Minor." Schumann.
Duet:—"Love Divine." Stainer.
Mrs. Kay and Mr. E. B. Ayris.
Organ Solo:—"Madrigal." E. Lemare.
Mr. Deaman Fuller.
Chorus:—"Worthy is the Lamb." Handel.
Organ Solo:—"Grand Chorus." A. Guilbert.
Mr. Deaman Fuller.

TELEGRAMS.

[REU WIRE SERVICE.]

PORTUGAL.

LONDON, February 3rd.

The King, Queen, the Crown Prince, and Prince Manuel were driving in an open carriage when a group of men fired at them, mortally wounding the King and the Crown Prince, and slightly wounding Prince Manuel. The Queen who stood shielding the Crown Prince, was not touched. The police fired at the regicides and killed two; one committed suicide in prison. The King and the Crown Prince were taken immediately to the Naval Arsenal, the King dying before reaching there, and the Crown Prince immediately after. Prince Manuel is recovering from his wounds and there are no complications. The Prince's accession to the throne has been gazetted. The news horrified Europe. It is reported that some subalterns and non-commissioned officers of the army and the navy were implicated in a republican plot, which the authorities believe has been crushed. Queen Amelia acts as regent, during the minority of Prince Manuel. Demonstrations of sympathy with the Royal Family have taken place in Portugal, and the people are everywhere assuring the authorities of their support.

The cortege was not escorted by troops. A youth suddenly jumped up at the back of the carriage and fired at the King with a revolver; the Queen sprang up with a cry of horror and dashed a bouquet in the assassin's face, the Crown Prince hitting him with a walking stick, but the youth reshot the King in the back; the spectators then pulled him down and a policeman shot him dead. Simultaneously another man drew a repeating carbine from under his cloak and fired twice at the Crown Prince, at almost point blank and was about firing a third shot when an officer killed him with his sword. Prince Manuel was wounded by shots from the back ground. The scene at the Arsenal was heartrending; the Queen with piteous cries constantly turning from her dead husband to her dying son. Her Majesty sat the whole night in the palace between the dead bodies, a hand resting on each one.

The assailants were a Lisbon school teacher and an ex-sergeant of cavalry, and two shop assistants.

A State Council has been held, at which Prince Manuel, the two Queens and the Duke of Oporto were present. Senator Franco and the leaders of Monarchist, Progressist, and Regeneration Parties, have offered to form a Monarchist coalition Government. Vice-Admiral Ferreira do Amaral has been charged to form a Cabinet on that basis.

LATER.

When the President of the German Reichstag expressed the abhorrence of the House at the assassinations of the King and Crown Prince of Portugal, the Social Democrats walked out during his speech.

The French Chamber, when a similar expression of abhorrence was made, was greeted with noisy protests from the Socialists, who declared that the assassinations were provoked by the Dictatorship prevailing in Portugal.

VERDICT IN THE THAW MURDER CASE.

LONDON, February 3rd.

New York reports that, at the re-trial of Thaw, the verdict of not guilty, on the grounds of insanity was brought in. Thaw will be confined in an Asylum.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S MESSAGE.

LONDON, February 3rd.

The House of Representatives has received President Roosevelt's Message with demonstrative applause. Senator Davis said it was the best Democratic document ever issued by a Republican President.

THE FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

LONDON, February 3rd.

In reply to Mr. Wedgwood, re the alienation of public lands in the Federated Malay States Mr. Churchill explained that the system, which he understood was working well, had attracted a much needed capital, and that he saw no reason for making any alteration.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The C. N. Co.'s str. Team left Manila on 4th inst. p.m., and is due here to-morrow.

The C. N. Co.'s str. Kaifong left Iloilo on 4th inst. at noon, and is due here on 9th inst.

The I.G.M. str. Prinz Waldemar which left here on Sun. eve, the 2nd inst. at 5 p.m., arrived at Manila on Wednesday, the 5th inst. at 6 a.m.

The C.P.R. str. Montague arrived Nagasaki at 7.30 a.m. on Tuesday, the 4th inst., and left again at 6 p.m. same day for Kobe where she was due to arrive at 6 a.m. to-day.

SUPREME COURT.

Wednesday, February 5th.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

Before His Honour Mr. A. G. WISE (PUNISH JUDGE).

HUNGHOM LITIGANTS.

The case was called on in which the Yee Yik firm sought to recover from the Tin Hing Engineering Co. Ltd. the sum of \$228.50 for work done in repairing and repainting buildings belonging to the defendant at Hunghom.

Mr. E. J. Grist (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) appeared for the defendant, and Mr. O. D. Thomson for the plaintiff.

Mr. Thomson applied for an adjournment as his clients had not yet returned from their celebrations.

His Lordship—Wasn't this a case in which some sort of reference was made to an architect? Mr. Thomson—That is so, and the architect has made his report.

His Lordship—Is it a question of the man having done more work than he ought to have done?

Mr. Thomson—According to the agreement he should have done more work than he did.

His Lordship put the case into Friday's list and asked—What about the next two cases?

Mr. Thomson—I would ask your Lordship to allow them to be adjourned too?

Mr. Grist—I don't think my clients are willing to have the cases adjourned. The plaintiffs were convicted at the Magistrate's.

Mr. Thomson—That is what I want to find out. They say they were not. If they were I shall probably have to withdraw the case.

His Lordship—Why didn't you see to that yesterday?

Mr. Thomson—I did not know until to-day.

Mr. Grist—Both were prosecuted. The one for disorderly conduct was bound over and dismissed, while the other one was convicted of having wrongfully left the employment of his master, and bound over. I don't see how he can sue.

Mr. Thomson—I want to see the records the story my client told me is quite different from this.

The cases were adjourned.

THE FORTHCOMING RACES.

Now that we are within a week of the annual Race Meeting, interest in the training of the ponies grows keener and the early morning gallops attract an increasing number of spectators. Among the 111 ponies entered for the races a very fair percentage have turned out well and next week's meeting promises to be an exceptionally interesting one. On the training it is difficult yet to "spot the winners." For the Derby, the favourite seems to be Mr. F. B. Marshall's Palm Tree. In the recent early morning gallops but few of the ponies have been timed over the full Derby course (1 1/4 miles). Mr. Marshall's Palm Tree has done it in 2.33, and Sofrono Bess in 3.37. The winner's time at the last meeting was 3.15, but the course recently has been rather heavy. Most of the ponies have been timed over the mile and a quarter, and among the Derby ponies the best time stands to the credit of Jubilee Rose, 2.50; Camphor Tree has done it in 2.51. Palm Tree's best has been 2.53. But the best mile and a quarter (2.49) during the training has been done by Mr. Marshall's Mystic which is not entered for the Derby.

Messrs. Hough and Shewan's Derby pony Silder Dhu has been timed as finishing the last quarter over this course in 31, and Mr. Marshall's Rubber Tree in 29. Mr. John Peel's Kirkwood has done nothing very brilliant so far, but the pony need not yet be ignored.

PUGILISM.

There was a large attendance at the City Hall last night to witness the boxing contest promoted by Mr. R. H. Whitaker, which included four exciting bouts.

The first was a six round spar between Miller of the U.S.S. "Wilmington," and Lammet of H.M.S. "Kent." It proved a thrilling six rounds in which Lammet had to do all the leading, and certainly had the best of the fighting, the American missing all opportunities by hitting with a loose glove. The referee gave the decision as a draw.

The next fight was an eight three minute rounds between Roberts of U.M.S. "Kent" and Crooke of the U.S.S. "Wilmington." Both men started willingly to work at once, and showed that they were in the ring to fight to a finish. Roberts was first sent to the boards and came up somewhat groggy, but a few well directed hits lessened the energy of his opponent who then showed signs of fatigue and was bested before the gong sounded. He came up in the second round still dazed and showing a rare pluck, but did not play the game, clinging to his opponent too frequently. This may have been, however, because he was nearing unconsciousness. Be that as it may, he was getting such punishment from Roberts that the referee stopped the fight and declared Roberts the winner.

Kenny of the "Wilmington" and Symonds of the "Kent" next took the ring, and the former won the fight on a count out. He was too fond of clinching, however, and too frequent with "foals" to satisfy the majority of the spectators. In the fourth round he had Symonds beaten, the latter falling many times before being counted out.

A fifteen round bout between O'Rourke of the U.S.S. Navy and Harrington of the "Kent" was announced as the next contest and the main event. It was certainly the best and fairest fight of the evening, and was won by the best man—O'Rourke—in the fifth round, the latter downing his opponent by a left on the jaw followed by a right on the ribs. The American however, had the advantage of youth. Harrington being practically an old man and out of condition.

The last event of the evening was an exhibition spar between the winner of the previous event and Clifford of Brooklyn. It was a scientific display of the noble art and elicited such much applause from the somewhat boisterous audience as did the other events.

ROYAL SANITARY INSTITUTE.

HONGKONG BRANCH PRIZE PRESENTATION.

His Excellency the Governor, who was accompanied by Lady Lugard, presided at the annual distribution of prizes of the Hongkong branch of the Royal Sanitary Institute held in the City Hall yesterday afternoon. There were seated with their Excellencies at a table at the head of St. Andrew's Hall Hon. Dr. J. M. Atkinson, president of the Hongkong Branch, Mr. Ralph, secretary, Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, Dr. F. Clark, Mr. T. Perkins, Mr. A. H. Ough and Mr. A. J. Brackenbury. The body of the hall was also well filled when Dr. Atkinson opened the proceedings. He said:

Your Excellency, Gentlemen.—As Chairman of the Board of Examiners I thought it would prove of interest to review the work accomplished by the local branch of the Royal Sanitary Institute since its formation five years ago. The first lecture in connection with this movement was given at Queen's College on the 13th January 1903. Since then a regular winter course has been held; up to the end of January 209 lectures have been delivered, the attendance at which numbered 3441, giving an average of 16.46 per lecture. In addition to the lectures many practical demonstrations have been given at the Cattle Depot and Slaughter Houses, Kennedy Town by Mr. Gibson and at the Disinfecting Station by Dr. Clark and Pearce. Visits have also been paid to the New Kowloon Waterworks, the Tatum Waterworks, Green Island Cement Works, Aberdeen Brick and Tile Works, Electric Power Station, Wanchai, Pokfulam Dairy Farm and to new buildings in course of construction etc. Lectures on Engineering and practical subjects have been delivered by the following gentlemen:—Messrs. Ough, Gibbs, Perkins, Jackson, Lemm, Wright, Jaffe, Hiden and Bryan. On medical subjects by—Dr. Atkinson, Clark, Hunter, Pearce, Thomson, Barnett Moore, and Sanders; also by Lieuts. Craig and Ryley of the Royal Army Medical Corps. The following gentlemen have lectured on Food Inspection:—Captains Fitzwilliams & Shinkwin, Mr. Gibson, Colonial Veterinary Surgeon, and Dr. Clark. Messrs. Rose, Darby and Grey of the P.W.D. have lectured on surveying. The practical sanitary science examination is for those who have no intention of becoming sanitary officers yet desire to obtain from the Institute a certificate indicating their knowledge of Sanitary Science. The Council have arranged a Syllabus which although not including many technical subjects that an Inspector is required to know, is of a higher standard than the Inspector Examination as far as relates to practical Sanitation. The following candidates have passed since the formation of the local branch:—P. L. Cunningham, Naval Yard Extension Works, K. E. Hemmings (Messrs. Leigh and Crange), J. Lemm, Architect, A. P. Sany, Architect, J. W. White, Surveyor, War Department, A. B. F. Raven, Architect, H. E. Goldsmith, Public Works Department, P. T. Lumble, Sanitary Department, A. N. Parker, Public Works Department, H. J. Gidley, late of Sanitary Department. Number of Examinations held 6; total number of Candidates 21; total number successful 10; percentage of passes 47.61.

Sanitary Inspectors Examination.—With reference to this Examination a practical as well as theoretical knowledge with the subjects set out in the Syllabus is required and the Local Government Board London, except this certificate as evidence that the person possessing it is qualified for the office of Inspector of Nuisances in any urban or rural district outside London; it is also recognised by the Local Government Board, Edinburgh at the similar institution in Dublin. The following officers of the Sanitary Department have passed the Examination for Inspector of Nuisances since the formation of the branch: J. Reid, W. H. Woolley, G. W. Coyne, O. W. Ward, R. Duncan, C. E. Frith, D. J. McKenzie, D. J. O'Halloran, R. G. McEwen, H. Coombs, J. A. C. W. Brett, T. Hyman, J. Mackay (since transferred to P.W.D.); G. W. Williams (since transferred to Police Dept.); H. J. Gidley, S. M. Gidley, (who have left the Colony). The following officers of the Public Works Department have passed this Examination:—Messrs. J. T. Longstaff and S. R. Boyd. The following officers of the B. M. C. have also been successful:—Sergeant Major Hutton, Sergeant Williams and Jones. I may also state that several candidates from the Army are attending the present course of lectures. The following candidates in private employ have passed the Examination:—Messrs. B. Bennett, Naval Yard Extension Works; G. Morphet, Messrs. Butterfield and Swire; C. Killington, Naval Yard; J. B. Winter, Hongkong Gas Company. In all there have been 39 candidates, 26 of whom were successful, a percentage of 66.6 passes. The number of candidates examined by the Royal Sanitary Institute at London in 1906, is 592; number of passes, 481. 1907 returns are not to hand. The following officers of the Sanitary Department passed the Examination for Inspector of Nuisances during leave of absence in England:—Messrs. L. E. Brett, F. Fisher, E. Allen and H. J. Knight; so that out of a staff of 30 European Inspectors 19 now hold these diplomas. The Government in order to encourage the Inspectors obtaining these certificates refund the fees of the successful candidates, and next to a knowledge of Chinese colloquial, in considering the question of promotion from one class to another, priority is given to those who possess the certificate. The local branch is now established in a suitable room at 7, Beaconsfield Arcade, where members can study. It is here that the lectures are given and we have the nucleus of a library here. Another important fact is that it is now self-supporting. Generally speaking the work of the Institute has been well supported

and the local branch has done good work judging by the fact that 36 certificates have been gained since the starting of the movement. Mr. Carter is still the life and soul of the branch, he has all along had the interests of the branch at heart and has done all in his power to foster it. Our thanks are due especially to him and also to our local Secretary, Mr. Ralph. A new departure has recently been made whereby lectures on special subjects shall be delivered at the room of the Institute by competent lecturers. These are open to any one to attend, e.g., a course of six lectures on "Stresses and strains in framed steel structures" is to be given by Mr. J. C. Joughin, Assistant Naval Constructor, H. M. Naval Yard, commencing on Friday next at 9.15 p.m. We have all lately been dreaming dreams and when the Hongkong University is established we may hope to see this Institute as well as the local College of Medicine for the Chinese affiliated to it. I would now ask Your Excellency to present the certificates. There are twelve in all, seven were obtained at the May Examination last year and five at the October Examination. —Sanitary Science Examination: Mr. Albert Victor Parker, Public Works Department. Inspectors of Nuisances Examination: Messrs. Joseph Albert Bullen, Harry Counts, Thomas Hyman, Robert Gardiner McEwen, Charles Waller Thornton Brett (Sanitary Dept.), John Mackay and Samuel Robert Boyd (P.W.D.), George Willis, (Police Force) Sergeant Major Hutton and Sergeants Walter Henry Jones, Harry Williams (R.A.M.C.). At the request of Dr. Atkinson the Governor then presented the prizes.

His Excellency, at the conclusion of the presentation, said:—Ladies and gentlemen, it is some years now since certificates which have been won by students of the Hongkong Branch of the Royal Sanitary Institute have been distributed publicly. The last occasion was, I think, in 1904, and on that occasion my predecessor made a long speech in which he told you generally of the objects of the institution and the work which had been done. It was instituted in 1903 on the suggestion of Mr. Carter, and it took shape owing to the energy and organising ability of its president, Dr. Atkinson, and of various other members of the body of Examiners, many of whom are still on the Board. I think, gentlemen, that the value of an institution like this, affiliated to a great institution in England is immense. The certificates can be obtained here, and are recognised throughout the British Empire, and they can be obtained without the expense of a voyage home and without the cost of tuition in England. They can be obtained in their leisure hours of the evening by the men who are still doing their work and earning their salaries. These are very great advantages. The Hongkong Branch, too, has led the way in adopting that great principle of affiliation with institutions in England, which I think is of immense advantage to the Colonies, and of which I should like myself to see the Colonies take much more advantage. It is the principle which underlies the Oxford Local Examinations which we have in our schools here; it is the principle upon which the Hongkong College of Medicine intends to frame its future; and it is, as Dr. Atkinson said, the principle which I hope will find still further expression in the Hongkong University of the future (applause). The Sanitary Department of the Government absorbs a great deal of the revenue of the Colony, and consequently has a very considerable staff, and there are architects, builders and others in the Colony who also require certificated engineers, and the number of these appointments offers inducements to candidates to come and learn, and obtain certificates at this branch of the Royal Sanitary Institute. I think therefore that the governing body of the Board of Examiners of the Hongkong Branch may feel that they are rendering a great public benefit to the Colony, and I think that our thanks are most heartily due to the body of gentlemen, who give their time and thought gratuitously, without any remuneration, to conducting these lectures day by day on these difficult subjects (applause). When I look, as I did just now, at this syllabus of lectures, the different themes of the lectures appear to me to be so practical and so sound that I honestly wish I had the time myself to be admitted and to come and learn some of these things and endeavour to obtain a certificate (applause). I will not speak to you, gentlemen, now, on the necessity of encouraging sanitation in Hongkong; I will not give you a dissertation on the lessons to be learned from the great outbreak of plague, or of the great value of having an object-lesson here in Hongkong for China. All these are great subjects, but they have grown somewhat hackneyed, and you have heard them discussed by speakers who have more fluency than I have. I will only refer briefly to the labours of the Sanitary Commission who have spent their private time and laid this Colony under a great debt of gratitude to them. You have heard, no doubt, a great deal of discussion on their report, and I can tell you you are likely to hear a good deal more within the next week or two. There is only one point which I will allude to before I sit down, and it is that I wish say to these gentlemen I have just had the honour and pleasure of presenting with these certificates, that in their greater wealth of sanitary knowledge they should not lose sight of the saving grace of common sense (applause). I think that sensible toleration is the most valuable sense a man can have; our ideals are good, but not always easy to realise. By the exercise of common sense, tact, a little give and take, men may often achieve results that are more valuable than all the rules of the text books. You may obtain these results without wounding the prejudices of others. It is your business here to endeavour to impress upon the Chinese

community the value of sanitation, and to try to get them to work with us, and not to work against us. We wish to make the Chinese gentlemen of intelligence and standing cooperate with us in our work of sanitation. We wish to get them to show us the right way to put a stop, for instance, to the abandoning of bodies in our public streets. I had a day or two ago, a return made of the number of bodies abandoned within the 13 preceding days. The number was 38, and out of that just about one half had died of infectious diseases. That, gentlemen, is a standing reproach to this Colony, and I am convinced we shall never succeed in putting a stop to it until we get the co-operation of the Chinese, and get them to show us how we can stop this thing without wounding their prejudices and violating the sanctity of domestic life. That is why I say to you that I hope those who have gained all the technical knowledge which is represented by these certificates will bear in mind that a very great deal can be done by tact, common sense, and a little give and take in their dealings with those on whom they have to impose the primary laws of sanitation.

A vote of thanks to His Excellency proposed by Mr. PARKING, seconded by Mr. OUGH, and carried in the usual way, ended the proceedings.

HAMBURG.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

I continue my report of the Hamburg Chamber of Commerce as follows:—

CHINA.

The export trade to China has improved in a few articles during the past year, such as raw silk, machinery, electric plant, cement, &c., whereas, owing to the unsatisfactory economic conditions of the Celestial Empire, pointed out twelve months ago, a falling off in most other goods has to be reported. This is most apparent in Cotton fabrics, of which large stocks have accumulated in the hands of importers, that have still to be disposed of. The import of sugar from Europe has ceased entirely as the prices ruling on this side are above those at which cane sugar can be bought in the case producing countries of the East. Exports from China also show a decrease of raw silk, matting and of tea about the same quantity as last year, but in all other articles such as alumina, cotton, tobacco, ginger and especially hides, the business has been decidedly less, owing, in the latter instance, to the unsatisfactory quality of previous shipments. The pause in the economic development of the country must however be looked upon as merely temporary and already signs of reviving activity are noticeable; the opening of further treaty ports will offer new markets for European goods, but the throwing open of the whole country to foreign traders is not to be expected at present, which is all the more to be regretted, as the growing self-assertion of the Chinese interferes with the construction of new railways, so essential to a steady development of the trade of the country. The Chinese seem determined to build all new lines themselves, with their own capital, of material made in the country, and by their own engineers; a few concessions however have lately been granted to foreign companies and progress to a limited degree in the extension of the railway system cannot be denied. The results of most of the lines now in operation have hitherto been satisfactory, but it would probably no longer be the same if the managements were to pass into the hands of Chinese officials.

The transmission of letters by the Siberian route has proved of great advantage to trade, and it is highly desirable that printed matter and samples of goods be no longer excluded.

Political reforms and others, continue to be promised by those in power but so far very little has been done; a bankruptcy law has been enacted, with what results remains to be seen, and an imperial edict has been published for the suppression of opium smoking and opium halls which appears to work well.

As, however, competition is severely felt by European merchants notably in the carrying trade in Chinese waters. In 1905 Germany occupied the second place and Japan the third; in the following year already Japan had 11 million tons engaged in it and Germany only 7.5 million.

The necessity of some form of legal protection for foreign trade marks has repeatedly been urged by the representatives of the different powers in Peking but so far the only result has been the drafting of a law for the protection of Chinese marks, whilst in the meantime the Japanese are flooding the markets with cheap goods of an inferior quality bearing the well-known marks of European and American makers. The governments of Germany, England, France, Russia and some other states have signed a convention for the mutual safeguarding of their interests in that respect, but Japan has hitherto refused to join.

KIUCHUANG.

After an experience of ten years the occupation of this territory is still considered by some a mistake and the prospects of a satisfactory industrial and commercial development doubtful on account of its situation somewhat removed from the main sea-route. It is admitted, however, that, thanks to the efficient aid of the German imperial navy a harbour has in comparatively short time been constructed in Tsingtau with which no port in China, not even Hongkong, can bear comparison. This settlement forms the entrance to a vast hinterland and a railway already connects this port with the capital of the province of Shantung (branch lines are projected to Tientsin and to Kailong), the latter being intended for a sort of central state for the tapping of four of the most fertile provinces of the celestial empire, rich in minerals, twice as large as the whole of Germany

and possessing a population of 80 millions. According to the custom-house returns Tsingtau has already beaten Chefoo in the race and now stands seventh in importance amongst the 36 maritime custom offices of China; the total value of goods cleared outwards and received from abroad amounts to hundred million Marks, imports from foreign countries figuring for 56 millions; the number of steamers calling at the port reached 438 of an aggregate tonnage of 427,547 tons. The traffic on the Shantung railway has increased in spite of the harvest having been deficient in some parts of the country; 847,379 passengers have made use of it or 6.2 per cent more than in the previous year whilst 104,675 tons more of goods have been conveyed by it, i.e. 448,941 tons. A dividend of 4 per cent has been declared.

The coal of the Shantung mining company is chiefly consumed in the district itself, say about 100,000 tons, leaving 36,000 tons for Tsingtau of which 23,000 tons have been exported. Evidence of the growing importance of Tsingtau as a trading port is the appointment of a diplomatic consul there by the United States and of a consular agent by Great Britain. Russia and Japan are said to be on the point of doing the same.

JAPAN.

has continued its efforts to obliterate the effects of the war; her financial system has stood the test of trying times. The nationalisation of some of the private railways, in accordance with an act of parliament to that effect, has nearly been completed whilst improvements on the existing lines are being carried out in progress. Light railways and electric lines are also being built. A loan of four million sterling has been raised in Europe for the purpose of altering the gauge of the South Manchurian railway, and several new lines of steamers have been started. A special treaty has been concluded with France in connexion with the above loan. Japan has secured valuable fishery rights in the northern waters by coming to an understanding with Russia concerning the island of Sachalin. The only dark spot on the political horizon are her relations with the United States.

The industrial development of the country is proceeding steadily particularly as regards the textile branches, and as ready sale of her productions in the neighbouring states seems pretty well secured as long as wages remain low, the government will no doubt make every effort to foster the native industries. Labour troubles are however beginning to appear, strikes having already occurred, and combinations of manufacturers are being organized with the object of coping with such disturbances and of stopping too keen a competition amongst themselves.

The shipping trade of Japan is also expanding, although some of the lines inaugurated since the war have proved unremunerative, as for instance the one to Chilli which is about to be given up. On the other hand the more powerful companies are doing their utmost to keep pace with their European rivals as regards size and outfit of their steamers, orders for ships of large tonnage have been given to native building yards, which will shortly be able to turn out vessels of 12,000 tons and over. The augmentation of her naval forces is receiving the full attention of the government; Japan is no longer dependent on Europe for the construction of ironclads as works for the manufacture of armour plates have been established at Kure, whilst others are about to be erected at Hakaido for the production of heavy ordnance, in conjunction with a well-known firm in England, that has hitherto supplied the guns. An extension of the dock accommodation, necessitated by the increase in the shipping trade has already been taken in hand in the more frequented ports, the others will have to follow.

The opening up of the island of Formosa is making rapid progress; the natives are being forced back into the interior and extensive areas suitable for the cultivation of sugar-cane have thus been acquired, in consequence of which several factories for the production of raw and refined sugar have sprung up during the past twelve months.

Germany's trade with Japan shows no diminution; exports to that country having even increased lately owing to the decline in the prices of some articles. She has also had a fair share of the orders given out for locomotives, railway material, and plant for arsenals and sugar-refineries &c.

The prospects of an abundant rice crop, so important for the welfare of the country, have not been realized entirely, still a fair yield may be expected. Silk has been largely exported during the first half of the year, but the demand has since fallen off, probably owing to the diminished purchasing power of the United States. Shipments of tea remain on a level with those of last season and in copper a large business has been done until the collapse in the price of the article stopped the demand.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

In order to prevent my letter from growing to an inordinate length I am obliged to leave out the passages relating to Siam, Korea and Dutch India, and will only just add a few words with regard to the Straits Settlements. The Chamber is of opinion that Singapore is slowly losing its position as the predominant emporium in the Malay archipelago, as the various ports in Dutch India and along the coast become more independent; but trade with the Federated Malay States in the interior is growing with extraordinary rapidity owing principally to the attention paid to the cultivation of rubber, the production of which is likely to increase materially every year. The decline in the prices of most other articles produced in the country having impaired the purchasing power of the inhabitants, the import trade has not been very brisk, still, in spite of several failures amongst native merchants it has been better than in the previous twelve months. The fixing of the value of the

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BRITISH SOLDIER INVALIDED HOME

Suffered Torments with Skin Disease Contracted in India—Was Covered with Large Sores—Life in India Affected Liver—Found No Relief in Several Hospitals but.

CUTICURA REMEDIES BROUGHT HIM HEALTH

"While I was stationed at Bellary, in India, with my regiment from 1896 to 1901, I contracted 'malaria cachexia,' which brought on a complication of diseases. I suffered frequently with ague and my chest and back became covered with large sores and pimples, my face was also disfigured with these sores or ulcers. My blood became very poor. I was admitted into hospital, but the treatment I received did not seem to give me any relief, as I became very emaciated and weak. I lost my appetite, had no energy for anything, and my weakness was dreadful. Early in 1901 I was invalided to England for a change. On arrival I was sent to several hospitals, but still no signs of recovery. After some months of treatment I was finally invalided out of the service as medically unfit through my sickness. I then thought I would try the Cuticura Remedies, chiefly on the recommendation of my wife, who had great faith in them, having used the same in India for roughness of the face, red pimples, and blackheads. After I had used four sets, which included Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, and Cuticura Resolvent Pills, I began to see and feel a great improvement. I was less languid, my appetite improved, I felt stronger, and the sores and pimples began to disappear. I continued to use the treatment for about nine months. Finally I was quite a different man. I lost the yellow tinge my skin had, the sores and pimples quite disappeared, and I became strong again and able to go to business daily, which I have done ever since. I thoroughly recommend Cuticura Remedies for the treatment of the blood and affections of the skin. Thomas Haden, late Sergeant in a British Infantry Regiment, 143 Tottenham St., Tooting, S.W., Aug. 2, 1906."

Come External and Internal Treatment for Every Humoral Taint, Chills, and Acid Outlets of Cuticura Soap to Cleanse the Skin, Cuticura Ointment to Heal the Skin, and Cuticura Resolvent Pills (Gentle Cathartic) to Purify the Blood. A Single Set often Cures. Sold Everywhere. Write for Booklet. Depot: London, 27, Chancery Lane, E.C. 4. Terms: 10s. 6d. per Set. Cuticura Soap and Ointment, 6s. 6d. per Set. Cuticura Resolvent Pills, 6s. 6d. per Set. Cuticura Remedies, 6s. 6d. per Set.

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oil fields and denied as any recognition whatever for the enormous help we have given them in developing oil fuel in the British Navy. I do not see the use of continuing work for the mere purpose of money-making having realised long ago quite as much as I needed. The only reason for going on would have been to do a great national service.

"The Dutch had greater presence than the British statesmen, and when they made us the offer they did on condition that they recovered control of the fields, I, as chairman of a great public company, 'The Shell' Transport and Trading Company, Limited, could not refuse them."

"On the subject of his success Sir Marcus Samuel gave a few hints. 'If you want to succeed you must work with heart, mind, and brain. Your ambition must be to work when you are young, not to enjoy yourself while you are young. For many years I never left home later than eight in the morning, and at night often did not leave the office in time for the last omnibus. I was living at Regent's Park then.'"

"But, chiefly, you want new ideas. Success is not on the beaten path. And, finally, in the nature of things it cannot be given to every man."

THE INTERNATIONAL COTTON FEDERATION.

The meetings of the committee of the International Cotton Federation were continued at Manchester, Mr. Macara presiding. Arrangements were made for the fifth international congress to be held in Paris on June 1, 2, and 3 next, at which will be present a large delegation representing the cotton manufacturing and cotton growing interests of America. This delegation will probably make a tour of the industrial centres of England and the Continent. The Cotton Contractors Commission, a sub-committee of the federation, reported that, as a result of the energetic work that had been done, much improvement was anticipated in the baling and handling of cotton. A scheme was suggested for the establishment of mutual fire insurance companies on the Continent of Europe on the lines already adopted by the English Employers' Federation. The scheme will be discussed in detail at the Paris Congress.

A meeting was held of the English members of the recent delegation to America, with members of the International Committee and of the promoters of the two commissions that have made investigations in America during the last two years, to consider proposals for forming a limited company, under European control to acquire a cotton plantation in the Mississippi delta, where excellent hand-picked cotton is grown. The opinion held by the American delegation upon this plantation is that it is the most up-to-date plantation that has come under their notice. The meeting appointed a committee to ascertain, by the issue of a preliminary prospectus, whether the proposed scheme is likely to receive the requisite financial support, and, if the inquiry proves satisfactory, to take the necessary steps for the formation of the proposed company.

SIR MARCUS SAMUEL.

RETIRED FROM THE FAMOUS CITY FIRM.

Sir Marcus Samuel, ex-Lord Mayor of London, the pioneer of the Russian bulk oil trade with the Far East, has just retired from the firm of Messrs. M. Samuel and Co., of Billiter Street. The "Petroleum Review" announces that the firm will be continued by his brother Mr. Samuel Samuel, the remaining partner who has been joined by Mr. Walter H. Samuel (son of Sir Marcus) and Mr. Walter H. Levy.

The firm of M. Samuel and Co. has not only been largely interested in bulk oil, but in Japanese art, in rice, and in marketing camphor from Formosa. They have floated Japanese municipal loans, and they imported vast quantities of fodder from Australia during the recent war for the Japanese Government.

They supplied the Japanese army with clothes and blankets during the war, and they have largely developed the Japanese coal trade.

Sir Marcus still remains chairman of the Shell Trading Company. "I should never have retired," he said, "if I could have found among contemporary statesmen any man of the calibre of Lord Beaconsfield, who placed a Government representative on the board of the Suez Canal Company, and who would have taken similar action in the all-important matter retaining under British control and guidance the greatest oil field for liquid fuel in the world (that of Borneo)."

"But we have fallen on degenerate days, and the men at the head of affairs, however high-sounding their names, are mediocrities, never looking beyond to-morrow, afraid of responsibility, and utterly lacking in business experience. Sir John Fisher is the only man I have found with any backbone."

"Although I have realised a large fortune and some fame, I am a disappointed man. I had conceived hopes and ideas for retaining for our Empire the results of the very arduous work and anxiety of discovering and developing what I believe to be the greatest oil fields in the world. But when the Government refused to allow us to participate in the development of the

